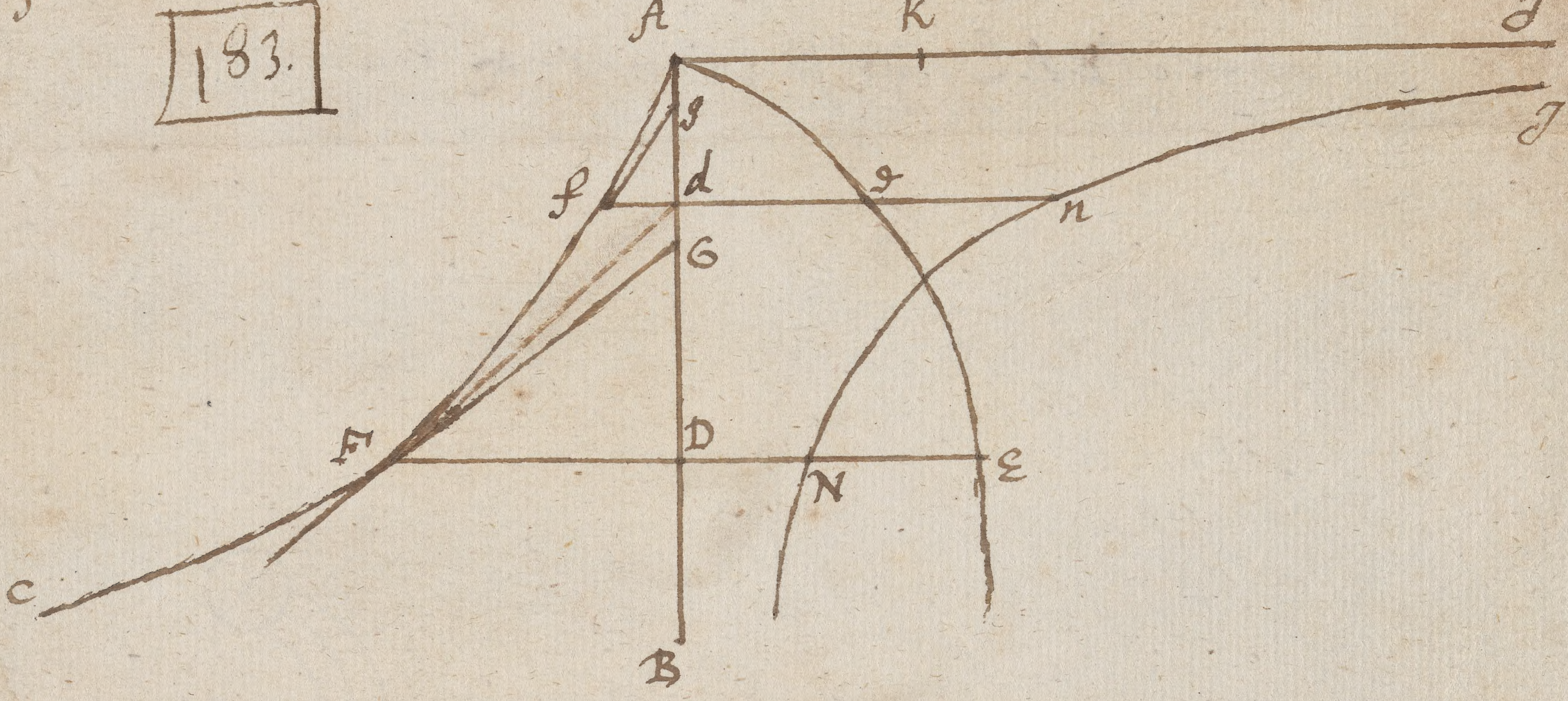
Hugenij de Horolog. Oscill.

Ista quae prop. 16. 2dae part. ^sunt et alia multa nullo negotio ex [illegible] possunt colligi

[183.]



Sit recta AB horizonti perpendicularis, et curva quaelibet AC. Oportet invenire rationem temporis descensus per rectam AB ad tempus descensus eiusdem gravis per curvam AC.

Circa AB fiat parabola quaelibet AeE; et recta AI perpendicularis ad AB, in qua sumatur parabolae latus rectum AK: sitque curva InN talis proprietatis, ut (ductâ FG curvam AC tangente in F, et FDNE ad rectam AB perpendiculari) GD : GF :: $\frac{AK^2}{2DE}$: DN. erit DE ad $\frac{IADNnI}{AK}$ sicut tempus descensus gravis per rectam AD ad tempus descensus eiusdem per curvam AF, quod erat demonstrandum.

Vel fortasse clarius absque consideratione parabolae intelligatur DN. sit nempe AK = r, et AD = a; GF = b, GD = c, erit DN = $\sqrt{\frac{r^3b^2}{4ac^2}}$;

Gregorij.

ad prop. 26. 2dae part.

sicut tempus per BK : tempus per BI :: chorda FH : arcus FH

pag. 123. prop. 18. 4tae part. ex adverso prop. 47 lib. 1. Eucl. paulo inferius.

lege, Quadrata (si O sit punctum suspensionis figurae OQP, et OH subcentrica cunei super [illegible] abscissi).

Prob. 3tiæ 22 21 · pag. 127 in fin. pag. post Est centro gravitatis A

adde: & datis [illegible] DA, AH, BA, datur AL; et DAH [illegible]

[illegible] ~~BAL~~ [illegible] sit, [illegible]

$$x^2 + 2gx = y^3 - 2y^2 + g^2$$

$$x^2 + 2gx = y^3 - 2y^2$$

$$2x^2 + 2gx = 3y^3 - 4y^2$$

$$2ax + 2ga = 3y^3 - 4y^2$$

$$a = \frac{3y^3 - 4y^2}{2x + 2g} = a$$

James Gregory. Inventor of the Telescope.

#25.

DSI